

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

RUST, RUSTIER, RUSTIEST.

Next to the weevil, which every year receives as many anathemas as are contained in a Popish bull—the rust comes in for a share. But the rust seems to be a more subtle enemy. It is not a living thing that may be caught and caged. It comes like a thief in the night, and as still and noiseless as night itself, and the first intimation that you have of it is, your wheat is hanging its head and blushing at its fall; your beans are wrinkled up and casting their leaves like untimely figs; your potato tops are *doffing* their "cockades" and bowing, withered, to the earth—and your carrots and your onions are following suit and threatening to come out *minus*. There are various theories to account for this, and the very fact of there being *various* theories proves that neither of them is satisfactory.

The most plausible one is—that it is owing to too much fulness or plethora, as some would call it, in the vessels of the plant. They become gorged with fluid, and a warm damp state of the atmosphere coming on, which seems always necessary to produce rust—the elasticity or tone of the vessels is weakened, and they burst.

This is a very pretty theory, and we do not know that it is not true. One thing is certain, however, all that can be done to save the crop is by way of prevention. When it has struck, there is no mode of saving the crop. To prevent therefore, must be the only way—but to prevent, one must know the cause, or must work in the dark. It is a subject well worth the while of our farmers to investigate, and he who will discover the *true* cause and the best mode to prevent it, will be a benefactor to mankind.

IS THE PLOUGHING IN OF GREEN CROPS THE BETTER WAY TO IMPROVE LAND?

No doubt that the ploughing in of a large mass of green decomposable matter is beneficial to the soil. Recent discoveries seem to point out a different course, and that it would be better to let the crop ripen before it is buried. This idea has been recently broached by Dr Dana, as laid down in his letter to Mr Colman, which we published not long since in the Farmer. We do not say that he is not correct, but there is one thing to be considered. Crops that ripen seed must exhaust the soil much more than crops which are not allowed to ripen seed. Now, whether the extra advantage of ploughing in ripe crops is not counterbalanced by the previous exhaustion of the soil in maturing before it is buried, is a question of some importance to be settled.

In conversation with Mr Reid, of Canaan, upon this subject, who, by the way, is a "Chiel of Caledonia,"—a thriving Scotchman—he observed that this ploughing in crops was "absurd nonsense," and as a better plan he proposed the following:—Suppose you have a tract of poor land of any number of acres—or say one acre—plough it up and sow it to oats. When the oats are knee high, or in their green state, cut them, and it must be barren indeed not to yield one and a half ton to the acre of good fodder. This will winter half of a cow. This half cow will make one ton of manure. To this add two tons of Bog muck. The milk and butter from the cow will pay for adding the bog muck. Next spring, spread this amount of ma-

nure upon *one half* of the acre. Plough it again and sow it to oats. Go through with the same operation, and next year dress the other half acre.

Then sow the whole acre to barley and seed it down. This he considers much more preferable to ploughing in green crops. All this we have no doubt is a very effectual mode of improving land, and where a person can do it, may be much preferable to the mode of ploughing in crops of different kinds. But circumstances do not always allow us to follow the best system. Farmers often labor under what may be called *lack of means*, or in other words, lack of capital to do even small things. In such cases they should do what is best for them to do with the *power* they have to do with.

The system of ploughing in clover crops, or what is left of the stalk and root of the clover after it has been mowed, has been essentially beneficial in Pennsylvania and in this State. Here then is an amount of putrescent vegetable matter which cannot be strictly said to have arrived at maturity, and liable to many of the objections which the new theory brings against green crops, but experience proves it to be a valuable improver of the soil.

BEECH HEDGES.

"Old Mitchel" wishes us to say that the following is the best method of raising Beech Hedges. Gather the Beech nuts in the fall, and place them in a dark cool part of the cellar, where they will keep well till spring. Then plant them in drills 18 inches apart. They may be dropped into the drills as thick as you would drop peas, and covered two inches deep. The land should be well dressed, and the plants well attended to during the first summer. Next spring transplant them into a nursery, where they should stand until three years old. Then transplant them into the spot where you wish your hedge to stand, putting three in a foot. Keep the ground clear from weeds. In setting them out in the hedge, some preparation of the ground is necessary. It should be well prepared, of free texture, and sufficiently pulverized. An embankment should be made, say two feet wide, and a foot or more high, with batter or slope sides, and one side should be nine inches higher than the other. In the middle of this a trench should be made, and the trees set in it four inches apart as above stated. In this way the roots will spread out horizontally and not delve down to the pan and become stunted and checked in their growth. Second year after transplanting, they should be closely trimmed or lopped. Cattle should be kept from them until they are well fixed and become thoroughly rooted.

There can be no doubt that we have two kinds of plants or trees that will make first rate hedges, viz., the Beech and the common White Thorn. There is also no doubt that there are a great many places, even in Maine—the land of lumber and interminable forests, where hedges would be the most profitable and economical fence that can be made.

SHEEP.

We have asked the question once before, and we now ask it again—How is it, that Northern farmers become rich in the business of wool-growing, when the expense of raising sheep is twice, if not thrice, what it would be in East Tennessee, with proper management; and yet our farmers will let their pasture land run to waste, and pay two hundred per cent. for imported woolens?—*Tenn. Farmer.*

NOTE.—If that is the fact, your farmers ought to be

ashamed of themselves. Wool growing is one of the most profitable pursuits of our farmers who attend to it properly. If there could be a tariff of some sort or other that "*would stay put*" and not be continually fluctuating and thus varying the price of wool, so that the farmer could know what to depend upon, they would not wish any better business.

If here in Maine, where we have generally to feed 180 days in the year, money can be made, certainly in Tennessee much more profit could be realised. But there is one condition necessary to be observed. A proper amount of New England patience and *care*, is absolutely required. It is of no use to leave a flock of sheep to the tender mercies of boys and "*niggers*." The *eye* at least of the owner must be upon them.

Why, Tennessee and Kentucky might clothe half the Union with the best of woollens. How foolish then, to depend upon others and especially foreigners for such articles. Stir them up brother Clark, and tell them they ought to blush to let the Farmers in Maine, with all their disadvantages of cold winters and early frosts, to outstrip them so far as to supply them flannels and stockings.

KENNEBEC AND SALATHIEL.—We have received a communication from "Kennebec" in answer to Salathiel. The wit is well enough, but to publish it would only provoke a sarcastic war upon subjects of no great consequence to any body.

They can both fill our columns with something more useful.

CATTLE SHOW, EXHIBITION AND FAIR.

The Cattle Show, Exhibition and Fair of the Penobscot Agricultural Society will be holden at Levant, on Wednesday, the 30th day of September, 1840, for one day only. An address may be expected. All applications for premiums must be filed with the Secretary by nine of the clock, A. M. accompanied with a minute and full statement of the method or system pursued, throughout, in the rearing of the animals as to kind and quantity of feed, manner and times of giving it, with an account of their breed or pedigree, as far as may be known; also a minute and full statement of the method or system of preparing and dressing the land and growing the crops, with a description of the soil, the amount and quality of the manure to the acre, the amount of labor, and kind of seed.

Since our last Show and Fair the farmers of Penobscot have been greatly blessed by a munificent Providence in giving them generally, health and abundant crops. The labors of their hands have been generously rewarded, and we hope that they and their wives will meet with us, on this occasion, bringing with them numerous specimens of the fruits of the earth and the products of their dairy. Communicating and receiving accurate knowledge of all the improvements which *their own experience* has tested or their own good judgment has sanctioned. We invite too, all our mechanics and manufacturers to meet with us there and exhibit specimens of their skill, intelligence and industry, in all the useful arts, and we ask all who feel an interest in these most important branches of human industry to come there also and extend to them that countenance and encouragement which they so eminently deserve. Penobscot, we are confident, will have no reason to be ashamed of her farmers, mechanics or manufacturers, by a comparison with those in older and wealthier counties in the State. We extend to our brethren these our best wishes for their prosperity. We say to them *go ahead*, we would not pull them back *an inch* for any consideration; but if we don't overtake them 'tis because they have more bones

muscles and brains than we have, or else make better use of them than we can.

ISAAC CASE,
AARON A. WING,
AMASA STETSON,

Trustees of the
Penobscot Ag.
Society.

Levant Sept. 3d 1840.

Original.

THE BALM-OF-GILEAD.

MR. HOLMES:—Salathiel, your merry correspondent, of Saco River, in his enumeration of the useful and ornamental trees has omitted to mention among them the balm-of-gilead, (so called,) which, in my humble judgement, is highly worthy of a conspicuous place in the catalogue. It is an indigenous of this State. I am strongly inclined to the opinion it is one of the most useful ornamental trees we can place in our grounds; not only from its odoriferous scentedness, but from its medicinal virtues. Its healing virtue is well known to most people and needs none of my praising to make it more so. It has been remarked that persons living in the immediate vicinity of these trees have always been remarkable for health and longevity. May it not be a fact that this tree, by sending forth into the neighboring air its powerful odor operates as a means to stay disease and promote health? At least, the thought is worthy a pause for inquiry.—The greatest objection, I know of, to the cultivation of it is found in its prolific generative tendency. As far as its roots extend it is ever sending forth vigorous scions like the fabled *bohon-upas* of India. This however may be as useful as it is troublesome. Aught further of said tree I forbear to say at present; hoping however your good correspondent, before named, if he shall ever again "discourse" of trees will not forget this one among the rest. B. F. W.

West Sidney, Sept., 1840.

THE GIGANTIC SCHEME OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—The cultivation of Cotton in India under the Superintendence of Americans. It will be remembered that we were the first journal to give notice of the movements of the East India Company, by means of their agent, Capt. Bayles, in the southern States, in relation to cotton planting. Several journals attempted to throw discredit on our statements at the time and to doubt the designs and the magnitude of the intentions of that company as we pointed them out. We presume that all doubt on the subject will cease when the following important paragraph from the "Manchester Guardian" is attentively read.

Cultivation of Cotton in the East Indies.—We are glad to find that the East India Company are prosecuting the design of improving the cultivation of cotton in their territories with a vigor commensurate with the importance of the object which they have in view. We mentioned, a few days ago, the arrival of several individuals from the United States, with saw-gins and other machinery for the cleansing of cotton; and we now copy the following paragraph on the subject from the Atlas; "Capt Bayles, of the 52d Madras N. I., whom the Hon. E. I. C. deputed to America, for the purpose of making inquiries regarding the system adopted in that country in the culture of cotton, has returned to London, having accomplished the objects of his mission. The American plan, in its elaborate detail, is infinitely superior to the Indian (comparatively) primitive one; and very extensive advantage is accordingly anticipated by its introduction into India. In the event of war with America, we shall thus in due time be independent of that country for the supply of a staple commodity of very extensive utility, and productive of no inconsiderable profit. Great credit is due to the indefatigable officer, through whose unwearied zeal and acute observation this national benefit is about to accrue. Independent of the efficient manner in which he has compassed the immediate objects of his embassy, he has in the course of his travels in America, collected at considerable personal risk from the inclemencies of a remarkably unhealthy climate, and a sojourn in the countries where the protection of the law is as it were but the *nomine umbra*, a mass of valuable information connected with the minutiae of cotton cultivation which must eventually prove of vast value and importance to the through organization of the system about to be diffused throughout our eastern possessions.

The detailed expositions of the plan about to be pursued by Captain Bayles would occupy too much of our space; suffice it to say that experienced American planters have been engaged by him to proceed to India to originate it and to instruct the natives; and that no expense has been spared by the Hon. the East India Company in the purchase of machinery, &c. to realize the grand object of this novel and interesting enterprise. We understand that Captain Bayles is now in this town collecting information connected with the object of his mission, and that he feels the utmost confidence in its speedy and complete success—a confidence in which we fully participate."

Here then we have all that we said fully confirmed, by the very best authority, and the whole plan exposed in England, now that concealment is no longer necessary. The length of the interesting letter from one of our English correspondents prevents a longer comment

on the subject to-day, but we shall return to it. Connected with the great Anti-Slavery agitation in London also set on foot by the East India Company, it rises into immense importance, and we call on every American to ponder well on this matter. We find that the agent, Capt. Bayles, was in Liverpool when the Britannia left, with the patentees of the improved cotton gin; they were together at Fawcett's large foundry, superintending the manufacture of a quantity of machinery, for preparing the cotton for market, and making other important arrangements for carrying out their plan of raising cotton in India on the most extensive scale imaginable.—N. Y. Herald.

SOMERSET CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION & FAIR at Bloomfield, October 14th and 15th, 1840.

The following Premiums, recommended by the Standing Committees, are now offered by the Trustees.

PREMIUMS ON STOCK.

For the best entire Horse that shall stand for the use of Mares during the season of 1840, in the county, one volume Maine Farmer, and

2d best, one vol. Maine Farmer and	\$3 00
Best breeding Mare,	2 00
Best 3 years old Colt,	2 00
Best 2 years old do.	1 25
Best span of Horses,	2 00
2d best do.	one volume Maine Farmer.
Best yoke Working Oxen,	3 50
2d best do	3 00
3d best do	2 00
4th best do	1 50
5th best do	1 00

Best team of Working Oxen from the farms of of any town not less than ten yokes,

2d best do do	10 00
2d best do do	7 50
3d best do do	5 00

But one team from any town can receive either of the above premiums.

For the best Milch Cow, having regard to general properties, one vol. Maine Farmer and

2d best, one vol. Maine Farmer and	1 50
3d best,	1 00

Best Bull not less than two years old, to be kept during the season of 1840 for the use of Cows in this county, one vol. of Maine Farmer and

2d best do. one vol. Maine Farmer and	3 00
Best yearling bull, and kept as above,	2 00
2d best do do	2 00

Best Bull Calf,

Best pair of 3 years old Steers,	1 00
2d do do do	2 00
2d do do do	1 50

Best pair 2 years old Steers,

2d do do do	2 00
2d do do do	1 50
3d do do do	1 00

Best yearling Steers,

2d do do	2 00
2d do do	1 00

Best 2 year old Milch Heifer, one volume of Maine Farmer.

2d do do do	1 00
Best yearling Heifer,	1 50
2d do do do	75

Best Heifer Calf,

2d do do do	1 00
Best pair Steer Calves, not less than 6 mos. old,	50
2d do do do	50

Best full blooded Merino Buck,

Best Ram of any breed or any cross,	1 50
Best South Down Buck,	1 50
Best specimen of sheep not less than ten in number,	1 00

2d do do do

2d do do do	3 00
Best Boar to be kept in this county till April 1841,	2 00
2d do. to be kept as above,	3 00

Best breeding sow not less than one year old to be kept in the county one year,

2d do do do	1 00
2d do do do	50
Best litter of Pigs not less than 6 in number	1 00
2d do do do	50

ADJUDGING COMMITTEES.—On Horses—Hon. D. Farnsworth, Edward Jones, Brooks Dascomb.

On Oxen and Steers—Abner Coburn, John Otis, Abel Homstead.

On Bulls, Cows and Heifers—Samuel Taylor, Samuel Robinson, James M. Hilton.

On Sheep—Dr. James Bates, Allen Jones, Abel Weston.

On Swine—Joseph Russell, Solomon Stewart Esq., William Bowerman.

PREMIUMS ON CROPS.

Best Summer Wheat not less than one acre,	3 00
2d best do	2 00
3d do do	1 00
Best burnt land Wheat do. 1 vol. Me. Far.	2 00
2d do do	1 00
Best Rye, not less than one acre,	2 00

2d do do	1 00
3d do do	50

Best acre Indian Corn, 1 vol. Me. Far. and	2 00
2d best do	2 50
3d do do	1 50

Best crop Peas not less than 1-2 acre,	1 50
Best crop Oats and Peas, 1-3 Peas, on one acre,	2 00
Best crop Oats not less than one acre,	2 00
2d best do	1 00

Best crop Barley not less than one acre,	2 00
2d best do	1 00
Best crop White Beans, not less than 1-4 acre	2 00

2d best do	1 00
Best crop Ruta Baga do	2 50
2d best do	1 50

Best crop Flax do	1 50
Best crop Potatoes not less than one acre, one vol. Maine Farmer and	1 00
2d best do	2 00

3d best do	1 00
Best crop Carrots, not less than 1-16 acre	1 50
Best crop Onions not less than one square rod,	1 00

For the greatest nett income from one acre, let the crop be what it may, one volume Maine Farmer, and	1 00
On Wheat, Rye, Corn, Barley, Peas, Oats, and Onions—Maj. Joseph Emery, Asa Holway, Artemas Heald.	

On other Crops—Eliphalet Allen, Capt. Salmon White, and William L. Wheeler.	
Incidental Committee—Solomon W. Bates, Gen. Joseph Locke, and Galen Soule.	

Committee of Arrangements—Abner Coburn, Col. Moses Jewett, Wm. F. Pitts.	
Marshall—COL. CYRUS FLETCHER.	

The first day will be appropriated to the Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures. On the second day an Address may be expected, and the Reports of the several adjudging Committees will be read.—The remainder of the day will be occupied as a FAIR, for the sale and exchange of Cattle, &c. All persons, whether members of the Society or not, who wish to dispose of animals, or who have oxen or steers not well mated, Steers to exchange for Heifers, Heifers for Steers, &c. are invited to bring them forward—if all such will come, they will doubtless find customers to their mind.

Entries for Premiums must be made with the Recording Secretary before 12 o'clock on the first day of the Show.

Articles of Manufacture to obtain a Premium must be manufactured in the County.

Animals, except such as are kept to breed from, must have been raised in the County.

No Premium will be awarded to any article not thought worthy, though it should be the best of the kind exhibited.

No animal which has heretofore taken a first Premium, will be entitled to receive any this year. No animal which has taken any premium before, will be entitled to any under the same entry, unless it shall be of a higher grade than the one before awarded.—Entries for Premiums on crops must be made with the appropriate Committees before the first of January 1841. The provisions of the Law must be complied with, as to written statements respecting the animals and crops entered for Premiums.

Members from a distance with stock for exhibition, can have entertainment *Gratis*, with the following persons in Bloomfield.—Capt. Salmon White, Eben Weston, Capt. Joseph Weston, Maj. Abraham Wyman, Samuel Hight, James Stewart 1st, James Stewart 2d, Isaac Weston, Pethuel Smith, E. Coburn Esq., Joseph Kimball, Dea. John Kimball, George W. King, Maj. Joseph Emery, Joseph B. Webb, Solomon Stewart Esq.

By Order of the Trustees.

EBEN WESTON, Recording Secretary.

REARING CALVES.

EDITORS CULTIVATOR.—In almost every number of your valuable paper, we find some new and economical manner to rear calves. The following is one recommended in one of your Cultivators of last year, and as I have tried it, I can cheerfully recommend it to any one wishing to rear calves. From the 1st of March to the 11 of April, I had five calves dropped. As soon as they were found, they were taken from the cow and given a good handful of salt. and then fed flax seed jelly and hay tea mixed, three times a day, until the 15th of May when they were turned out in pasture to live on grass and water; and, sir it is a fact that I have not seen a calf that has been raised in my neighbourhood this spring, (and in every case they have been fed with milk,) that is as likely as the five raised on the flax seed and hay tea. I estimate the expense of rearing each calf at 18 cents up to the time they were turned into grass.

E. S. WILLETT.

Bethlehem, June 18, 1840.

CHICKENS.—When hawks or owls are in the habit of catching your chickens; watch till you get a chicken, or the remains, from the hawk, then as near as conve-

nient to the place where the hawk left it, take old rails, or limbs of trees, and build a small pannel, like the pannel of a worm fence, a foot or so high; then take the chicken and put in the angle and fasten it there with a small stake or weight, in such a way that the hawk cannot move it, then take a steel trap and set it outside of the chicken and near it, and it will answer your design probably in a short time. Or, you may fasten the chicken to a tree, or on the side of a fence, (not on the top,) then set a board three or four inches below it for the hawk to light on, then set your trap on the board. In this last way your trap will be out of the way of hogs, &c.—*Carolina Planter.*

BIRDS.

We sometimes preach of birds—but what is the use of preaching? Our practice has been for years not to let a single bird be shot on our premises. No, not even the cherry bird that comes without leave for his bag full of fruit, and retires again without even singing for his supper. Even the crow, the terror of the planter by the wood-side, is more fond of mice than of corn, and though he likes a few kernels during a very short season in the spring to make up his meal, he probably does us more good than harm by reducing the number of the numerous vermin that infest our fields. One half bushel of corn sown on a field of six acres will effectually protect all we bury in the earth. And what is the expense? It may be forty cents for a whole season. How little compared with the expense of trying to kill them.

In regard to all other birds at least, farmers should strictly forbid their destruction on any part of their premises. We are likely to be overrun with worms, if we don't persuade the birds to help us. Robins will build their nests close to our doors, if we make no war upon them—for they fear the hawks when they build near the woods.—*Boston Cultivator.*

CURING HAMS.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER—From the commencement of the publication of the *Cultivator*, I have been a constant reader of that valuable paper, and have received both pleasure and profit therefrom.

An article in the January No. of the present volume, on page 19, from your correspondent "W.S.T." on "Preserving Hams," has attracted my notice.

Your correspondent (probably thro' inadvertence,) does not inform us how much meat his pickle was intended for, although he says "and so on in proportion for a less or greater quantity, as you may have to save."

As I have had some experience in curing hams, as well for my own table as for market, and my hams have always been sought for by those who have once purchased of me, I will inform you of my method of preparation, which is as follows:

For 100 pounds of ham, I take 6 pounds of Turks Island salt, 4 ounces saltpetre, 1 quart molasses, or 2 pounds sugar—having added water enough to dissolve them, place them in a vessel over a slow fire and stir till dissolved and brought to the boiling point, carefully skimming off whatever impurities may arise; set it away until cold; the quantity to be increased or decreased, in proportion, for a greater or less quantity of meat.

As soon as the meat has become perfectly cold, (but not frozen,) I pack it as close as possible, in a sweet and clean barrel, and immediately pour the pickle to the meat; if the meat is closely packed, the pickle will cover it. Should the pickle not cover the meat, add pure water until it will. In four or six weeks, the hams will answer to put into the smoke-house, if wanted; if not wanted so soon, it may, without injury, lay in the pickle as many months.

When taken from the pickle to be placed in the smoke-house, I by no means allow a drop of water to touch it, but it may be wiped with a dry cloth. I have used corn cobs for smoking meat, and think them very good, but I think green chips (or wood) of the sugar maple, quite as good, or rather preferable—perhaps a part of each would be better still.

I have usually smoked my hams from ten to fourteen days—have never tried an open smoke-house, but have one of brick, and perfectly tight, except the door and a small flue in one corner to let the smoke pass out. I am aware that in my smoke-house there is some danger of heating the meat, with too large a fire. To obviate that difficulty, I intend this year to make my smoke in a furnace out of the smoke-house, and to conduct the smoke in a small pipe from the covered furnace, through the sheet iron door of the smoke-house, which, I think, must entirely prevent any damage by heat.

Your correspondent's method of keeping hams, after taking them from the smoke-house, is one which I have tried, and much approve. One equally good, and attended with less trouble, is, when you have a tight smoke house, in a cool situation, to let them hang in

the smoke house, and, perhaps once in two to four weeks, make a little smoke under them. Should hams be pickled with a view of keeping them through the summer, I should say seven, instead of six, pounds of salt, for 100 pounds of meat. Your friend,

[Cultivator.]
Chelsea, N., 1840.

HARRY HALE.

Along the seaboard below Castine, crops of potatoes and grain have suffered very much from the ravages of Grasshoppers and caterpillars. Indian corn still promises to be a heavy crop in Penobscot and wheat will turn out much better than was expected before harvesting commenced.—*Bangor Whig.*

CLEANINGS

IN THE ARTS AND PRACTICAL SCIENCES.

From Ure's Dictionary.

LEATHER.—(Continued.)

Some manufacturers place on the bottom of the pit 5 or 6 inches of spent bark, over it 2 inches of fresh bark, then a skin; and so, alternately, a layer of new bark and a skin, till the pit is nearly full, reserving a small space at top for a thicker layer of bark, over which weighted boards are laid, to condense the whole down into the tanning infusion. The operation of tanning sole leather in the above way, lasts a year or a year and a half, according to the quality wanted, and the nature of the hides.

A perfect leather is recognized by its section, which should have a glistening marbled appearance, without any white streaks in the middle.

Crop hides are manufactured, by immersion, during three or four days, in pits containing milk of lime; in which they are occasionally moved up and down in order to expose them equally to the action of this menstruum. They are removed, and cleared from hair and impurities, by using the fleshing knife upon the horse; after which they must be completely freed from the lime by a thorough washing. They are next plunged in pits containing a weak ooze or infusion of oak bark, from which they are successively transferred into pits of stronger ooze; all the while being daily handled, that is, moved up and down in the infusion. This practice is continued for about a month or six weeks. They are now ready to be subjected to a mixture of ground oak bark and stronger ooze in other pits, to a series of which they are progressively subjected during two or three months.

The hides are next put into large vats, called layers, in which they are smoothly stratified with more oak bark, and a stronger infusion of it. After six weeks they are taken out of these vats, and subjected to a new charge of the same materials for two or three months. This simple process is repeated twice or thrice, at the option of the manufacturer, till the hides are thoroughly tanned. They are then slowly dried, and condensed in the manner above described. These crop hides form the principal part of the sole leather used for home consumption in England.

The process of tanning skins (as of calves, seals, &c.) is in some respects peculiar. They are left in the lime pits for about twelve days, when they are stripped of their hair, washed in water, then immersed in a lixivium of pigeons' dung, called a grainer, of an alkaline nature. Here they remain from eight to ten days according to the state of the atmosphere, during which time they are frequently handled, and scraped on both sides upon a convex wooden beam. This scraping or working, as it is termed, joined to the action of the grainer, serves to separate the lime, oil, and glutinous matter, and to render the skin pliant, soft, and ready to imbibe the tanning principle. They are with this view transferred into pits containing a weak solution of bark, in which they undergo nearly the same treatment as described above for crop hides; but they are not commonly stratified in the layers. The time occupied in tanning them is usually limited to three months. They are then dried, and disposed of to the currier, who dresses and blackens them for the upper leathers of boots and shoes, for harness, and other purposes. The light and thin sorts of cow and horse hides are often treated like calf skins.

In all the above processes, as the animal fibres on the surface of the skin absorb most readily the tanning principles, and thereby obstruct, in a certain degree, their passage into the interior fibres, especially, of thick hides, it becomes an object of importance to contrive some method of overcoming that obstacle, and promoting the penetration of the tan. The first manufacturer who appears to have employed efficacious mechanical means of favoring the chemical action, was Francis G. Spilsbury, who in April, 1823, obtained a patent for the following operation:—After the hides are freed from the hairs, &c. in the usual way they are minutely inspected as to their soundness, and if any holes are found, they are carefully sewed up,

so as to be water tight. Three frames of wood are provided of equal dimensions, fitted to each other, with the edges of the frames held together by screw bolts. A skin about to be tanned is now laid down upon the frame, and stretched over its edges, then the second frame is to be placed upon it, so that the edges of the two frames may pinch the skin all round and hold it securely; another such skin is then stretched over the upper surface of the second frame, in like manner, and a third frame being set upon this, confines the second skin. The three frames are then pinched tightly together by a series of screw bolts, passing through ears set round their outer edges, which fix the skin in a proper manner for being operated upon by the tanning liquor.

A space has been thus formed between the two skins, into which, when the frames are set upright, the infusion is introduced by means of a pipe from the cistern above, while the air is permitted to escape by a stopcock below. This cock must of course be shut whenever the bag is filled, but the one above is left open to maintain a communication with the liquor cistern, and to allow the hydrostatic pressure to force the liquor through the cutaneous pores by a slow infiltration, and thus to bring the tannin into contact with all the fibres indiscriminately. The action of this pressure is evinced by a constant perspiration on the outer surfaces of the skins.

When the tanning is completed, the upper stopcock is closed, and the under is opened to run off the liquor. The frames are now removed, the bolts unscrewed, and the pinched edges of the skins pared off; after which they are dried and prepared in the usual manner.

A modification of this ingenious and effectual process was made the subject of a patent, by William Drake, of Bedminster, tanner, in October, 1831. The hides, after the usual preparatory processes, are immersed in a weak tan liquor, and by frequent handling or turning over, receive an incipient tanning before being submitted to the infiltration plan. Two hides, as nearly of the same size and shape as possible, are placed grain to grain, when corresponding edges are sewed firmly together all round with shoemaker's waxed thread, so as to form a bag sufficiently tight to hold tan liquor. This bag must then be suspended by means of loops sewed to its shoulder end, upon pegs, in such a manner that it may hang within a wooden-barred rack, and be confined laterally into a book form. About an inch of the bag is left unsewed at the upper end for the purpose of introducing a funnel through which the cold tan liquor is poured into the bag till it be full. After a certain interval which varies with the quality of the hides, the outer surface becomes moist, and drops begin to form at the bottom of the bag. These are received in the proper vessel, and when they accumulate sufficiently may be poured back into the funnel; the bag being thus, as well as by a fresh supply from above, kept constantly distended.

When the hides are observed to feel hard and firm while every part of them feels equally damp, the air of the tanning apartment having been always well ventilated, is now to be heated by proper means to a temperature gradually increasing from 70° to 150° of Fahrenheit's scale. This heat is to be maintained till the hides become firmer and harder in all parts. When they begin to assume a black appearance in some parts, and when the tan liquor undergoes little diminution, the hides may be considered to be tanned, and the bag may be emptied by cutting a few stitches at its bottom. The outer edges being pared off, the hides are to be finished in the usual way. During their suspension within the racks, the hides should be shifted a little sideways, to prevent the formation of furrows by the bars and to facilitate the equable action of the liquor.

By this process the patentee says, that a hide may be tanned as completely in ten days as it could be in ten months by the usual method. I have seen a piece of sole leather thus rapidly tanned, and it seemed to be perfect. How it may wear, compared with that made in the old way, I cannot pretend to determine.

Messrs. Knowlly and Duesbury obtained a patent in August, 1826, for accelerating the impregnation of skins with tannin, by suspending them in a close vessel, from which the air is to be extracted by an air pump, and then the tanning infusion is to be admitted. In this way, it is supposed to penetrate the hide so effectually as to tan it uniformly in a short time.

About 32 years ago, a similar vacuum scheme was employed to impregnate with weaver's paste or starch, the cops of cotton twist, for the dandy looms of Messrs. Radcliff and Ross, of Stockport.

Danish leather is made by tanning lamb and kid skins with willow bark, whence it derives an agreeable smell. It is chiefly worked up into gloves.

(To be continued.)



AGRICULTURAL.

From the Albany Cultivator.
ON RUST IN WHEAT.

MESSRS. GAYLORD AND TUCKER—I have frequently heard farmers conversing on the subject of rust in wheat. In listening to these conversations, I have never heard one give, what I conceive to be, a correct opinion as respects its origin, its cause, or its properties; and have scarcely ever heard any two agree upon material facts respecting it, except this—when the straw is rusty, the wheat is sure to be shrunk.—Before I attempt an explanation of my views upon this question, allow me to say I am one of that class of farmers who work for a living—one, the palm of whose hand is made callous by its familiarity with the plough, and if I should fail to convince my friend farmers so far as to induce them to follow my views and opinions respecting this subject, I hope no one will think me arrogant, in offering a few words by way of elucidation of this unexplained controversy. What we usually call rust in or on wheat, is positively known among botanists as a parasitic plant, of the class, *Cryptogamia*; order, *Fungi*; genus, *Uredo*; and species, *Linearis*. It is of that class of plants whose parts are not visible to the naked eye; (our common puff-balls belong to the same class and order, though infinitely larger.) Men of science have long known that what is termed rust, is occasioned by the growth of these parasitic Fungi, attaching themselves to the leaves, stems and glumes of living culmiferous plants. That these Fungi have perfect seeds, and are capable of reproducing their species, has by them been satisfactorily proved and explained. These seeds are but little heavier than air, (being smaller than the dust raised from treading on the common puff-ball, which are its seeds;) consequently the air may become charged to a considerable extent with this vegetative dust, already prepared by nature, when the gentle breeze, accompanied by suitable humidity, shall give the signal, to intrude itself into all the grain in the neighborhood; hence few fields escape, of those lying in one vicinity. It usually attacks by districts, and its deleterious effects are frequently felt through a wide spread of country. In order that we may arrive at an explanation easily understood, we will presume that the striped or speckled appearance of the surface of a straw infected with rust, is caused by alternate longitudinal partitions on the bark, one of which is sound and impenetrable the other porous or with mouths, which are closed in dry, and open in wet weather, and of course cannot fail to contract or inhale moisture when the straw is damp. By these pores, which exist plentifully on the leaves and glumes of culmiferous plants, it is believed the seeds of this Fungus gain admission, (a moist atmosphere greatly accelerating their union;) they germinate and push their minute roots through the tender stalk to the cellular texture from whence they draw their support, by interrupting that sap intended by nature for the nutriment of the grain, which becoming more and more shriveled in proportion as these Fungi are more or less abundant. The substantial or floury part of the grain is only abstracted; the cortical part, or bran, remains without diminution. It seems most likely the leaf is first infected in the early part of the season, before the plant rises into straw; it is then of a bright yellow color, and as the straw approaches maturity it assumes that brown appearance usually denominated rust. These plants, or Fungi, are so diminutive in size as to need a glass of high powers to enlarge them sufficient for observation. Each pore on a straw would produce at least twenty of these Fungi, and these again would produce seed without number: how soon after these seeds take root, the plant becomes perfect and sheds its seed, can not be easily ascertained; but the probability is, it is very short; a few days in very warm weather would most likely bring it to maturity. If the weather is dry, these pores are not sufficiently open to admit the seed; and if they are, there may not be moisture enough to promote germination. It would be presumptuous to offer a remedy for an evil so little understood; conjectures, founded upon the cause and origin here assigned, may, I think, be safely hazarded; and when practical men become scientific men, or when men of science

become dependent upon the earth by their own labor, for the bread they eat, these will be better understood the sources of evils will be sought out with more avidity and their remedies applied with greater certainty.

FARMER C.

Mankus, January, 1840.

HARVESTING POTATOES.

Never commence harvesting your potatoes till they have come to full maturity, or till the frost has killed the tops down. While the tops are green, the tubers are growing and improving. In digging them, use neither the plough or the potato hook. As soon as they are out of the ground let them be picked up. Never permit them to remain out in the sun and air longer than you can possibly help. I am well aware that this direction is at once in opposition to the rule of many farmers, which is, to allow their potatoes to remain out in the sun, drying as long as they can, and yet have them picked up on the same day they are dug, in order that as much of the earth as possible may cleave off from them. This is very bad management for potatoes designed for table use; because it renders them strong, or acrid in taste.

Every attentive observer has noticed that that part of the potato which happens to be uncovered in the hill, changes its color to a dark green. This portion is very much injured in taste; in fact it is unfit for use because it has imbibed from the atmosphere deleterious qualities. As soon as potatoes are dug and exposed to the light and air, this change begins. Every attentive observer has also noticed that potatoes are of the best flavor and while they are yet in the ground. The longer they are dug and exposed to light and air, the more of this high flavor is gone, till it is wholly lost, and they become unpalatable and unwholesome. Potatoes that remain all winter in the earth where they grew, are in excellent condition for the table in the spring. In view, therefore of these facts, let us prescribe a rule in harvesting the potatoes, which will tend to perpetuate through the whole season these excellent qualities. As soon as practicable after digging, remove the potatoes designed for the table to a dark bin in the cellar. After depositing thus the whole crop, or as many as are designed for the table, cover them over with earth or sand, and they will retain their excellent qualities till they begin to sprout in the spring and require to be removed. When shipped for sea, they ought to be put into casks and covered with sand.—*Alb. Cult.*

Original.

SALATHIEL answereth "Kennebec" sarcastically—giveth an account of a "salt spring" and loss of seven KINE—discourseth further upon leached ashes and light crops, and hath a HACK at our Printer's Devil.

(Concluded.)

SACO RIVER, August, 1840.

I have another evidence of the worth of leached ashes for enriching lands, similar that already communicated, though on a quite different soil. The Garland field as mentioned in a former letter is high and light soil. That recently noticed is a spot of intervalle containing about five acres, and connected with the well cultivated farm of J. M. Haley in the south part of Hollis. The ashes were deposited here some fifty years since, and were collected from the waste heap of a potash manufactory. The, then proprietor of the soil, continued to spread them on this piece of intervalle, as fast as they accumulated at his potash, in spite of the reiterated remonstrances of his neighbors, who assured him "many a time and oft" that, his land would be thereby ruined, past all redemption.—The owner however, possessed as his neighbors believed, by the fell spirit of obstinacy, continued to strew his ash heap on this one spot, though assured by all that instead of covering it with green verdure it would clothe it deep, with black sackcloth. The soil so treated, on its first cultivation, evinced a superiority over other soil similarly situated and the spread ashes were not slow to give out the lie, in answer to all the evil which had been spoken against them. The present proprietor assures me, that this intervalle piece, has ever kept in lively remembrance, the good dressing it received, from the hands of its former owner. The wheat and grass crops sown and grown, and the corn, here planted, give evidence in an especial manner that some quickening power still remains from the abundant waste ashes, here spread, a half century ago. Indeed, my own conviction is firm, that ashes are an everlasting manure, and the sooner many of our worn out lands are converted to ash-heaps, the sooner they will become valuable and profitable, far beyond their first estate, from which many, by bad cultivation, have most sadly fallen. This regenerating power can be easily called into exercise and once applied it will remain forever, or at least will continue to abide on the earth, the duration of one generation.

I raked barley on this farm the other afternoon, on the promise of receiving a hot loaf in threshing time. The drought had baked the clay soil, on which it was sown, to cake, and the labor of raking was, thereby, much increased and much of the crop wasted. But barley, at the best and on the smoothest surface, does not furnish easy or "pretty raking." It has too much "individuality" and does not partake of "the attraction of cohesion" which grown grass possesses. A couple of us however, spurred on by a livid and threatening aspect in the Northern heavens, made haste and saved the light crop from a wetting.

Much of the grass seed, which was sown last spring, already begins to be numbered, "with the things lost on earth." It has not and in all probability will not germinate. The drought has parched and burned the very life out of it. The spot, I raked over, was sowed late with barley and grass seed mixed. The barley crop has ripened and is garnered, but the grass seed gives no token of coming above ground. Its place is taken by barn grass, or millet which is not much valued, nor is the exchange looked on with any degree of favor. Here then, the soil must be broken up anew, and the crops commence again as in the beginning and proceed in regular rotation before grass seed is again scattered. Potatoes succeeded by corn, and corn followed by grain and grass seed combined, is the regular and prescribed series. A piece adjoining this, when grass seed was early sown with wheat, already shows the clover green and fresh. This, well rooted and grounded by the fall rains, will furnish "fat mowing" another summer.

As evidence that, the grain crop is light in this quarter, I am informed that the owners of threshing machines have declined going their annual round. They are not content to thrash straw and take tithes. So the flail must again get up its thundering sound, and hand threshing will prove, in most instances, "a great noise about nothing."

Report says, it is getting dry on the Kennebec waters. Do your potatoes cry for drink and do the clouds refuse to hear and answer the supplication? Or has the sky become brazen over-head and are its windows being shut down and fastened against all entreaty? "The right of petition" can be asserted and tried.—The petition of the multitude, here has at length proved, "available" and the recent rains have moistened and solved the hard earth crust which, for a time eased this whole region as with an impenetrable mail armor. The drought is evidently coursing east towards the rising sun. I hope its speculations on down east lands will not prove in any degree ruinous or embarrass the growing operations of your crops which have for the space of two months enabled your people to crow so lustily and to brag to such good purpose.—Your grain is about being cut, and your corn must be beyond the power of harm from all its enemies, save and except that white haired marauder—Jack Frost. The period for his return from his northern hive is not yet. Your potatoes, however, may get pinched.—My eyes will not remain dry, should their eyes dry out. Just stir the earth about them so as to encourage their parched spirits and enable the night dews to visit them in their deepest recesses with gentle refreshings. They will make back kind return for the benefit, in four fold.

There is some small gain, in the many losses which are daily recounted. The sheep, alone of animals, rejoice in a dry season. They put on an extra streak of mutton and cut deeper on the ribs. The lambs all "run to fat" and those slaughtered exhibit their hind and fore quarters, "slick as grease." The live ones are plump as Pete Jonson's robin, "all fat but the tail and that's tallow."

I generally skip the errors of type setters, or divide the blunder and take part on my own shoulders. I hate errata and therefore rather except, or even accept errors—than make a long chapter of corrections. 'Tis a remedy that avails nothing in the eyes of readers.—There is one misprint, however, in the communication printed in the Farmer of the 8th instant which is too good to be lost. You make me say that "blue-berries were made to quell the raging hunger of blue-devils, whose resurrectionary tempers were raised by bad notions." It should read, "blueberries were made to quell the raging hunger of blue devils, whose insurrectionary tempers were raised by bad notions." Between the printed and the written sentence, there is all the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. Your type sticker must not suffer his eyes to be so astonished by my beautiful chirography.

Yours truly,

SALATHIEL.

* Turn the Turkeys into it Salathiel. Grasshoppers and barn grass make a paradise for turkeys, and the way they will grab the one, and strip the other, is a lesson to loafers. You would like a fat turkey next winter—and we guess—owing to the drouth and the degeneracy of the times you will get more of them than you will of Partridges.—Ed.

† The Kennebeckers begun to look "sheary" at the bit of a drouth which hung over them for a short time but a drenching rain or two turned their tune from incipient lamentation, to clamorous joy.—Ed.

Original.
FOOD OF PLANTS.

We have no reason to doubt that the vegetable kingdom is as essentially dependent on food to sustain life as the animal is. The elements of which in both are the same, viz: air, earth and water. First, the embryo draws nourishment more immediately from the parent stock, and next, as it expands into life reaches forth its own hand in search of nature's food. So of plants: so of animals. And this parallelism of relationship and habit would be seen to extend to considerable length should one be critical and curious to make the necessary research therefor. But it is not our intention at this time, to pursue the inquiry.

Plants are said to attract and absorb from the air hydrogen gas, (in other words the inflammable part of air) and the septus principle or azote, (perhaps more generally understood, if called the air after having served the purposes of respiration and combustion.) To this perhaps may be attributed the reason why vegetation will flourish better in the vicinity of large cities or in situations near animal putridity than at a distance. This is known to be matter of fact. Some of the battle-fields in the old world where much carnage and slaughter had occurred between contending armies have shown a marked difference in the vegetation some forty or fifty years afterwards.

From the soil, plants derive a certain portion of food which is supposed to constitute the basis of the earth's salts, oil, &c. found in them; and from water, whether mixed with earth or otherwise, they gather their juices or sap which is so essentially necessary to their existence.

Manures are found to have a variety of influences upon the progress or growth of plants—some by attracting within reach of the plant nutritious matter contained in the soil; such as gypsum, (sulphate of lime—commonly called plaster paris,) which is supposed to attract nitre and moisture—ashes, potash, &c. by attracting nitre and affording salts. Some manures in part afford food and in part are beneficial by opening or loosening the ground for the more easy extension of the roots in quest of a further supply, such as common stable manure, &c. Others more directly supply food, such as salt, blood and putrid flesh. Others, again, serve merely to unbend the stiff adhering particles of hard soils, thus giving a chance for the roots to extend in search of food, such as sand, rotten wood, sawdust, &c. when applied to clay-soils. And lastly clay applied to sandy, gravelly soils, partly to render it more retentive of water, and partly as being food itself.

I could wish, indeed, I ardently do wish, farmers were better acquainted with these subject matters?—because they would hence be the better qualified to till "mother earth." It is the part of experimental chemistry to lay open this field of usefulness; and it is believed it would be found to be no less interesting than useful to look into it. Come, brother farmers, shall our attention to it be enlisted? B. F. W.
West Sidney, July, 1840.

Original.
EXPERIMENTING—SEED POTATOES.

I believe it is admitted by the best farmers to be absolutely necessary to renew potatoes from the seed, or in other words from the tops, once in twelve or fourteen years, in order to preserve this useful plant from degenerating and becoming a mere dwarf in size and productiveness. The method for doing this is very simple, and is as follows: Take the balls (so called) when fully ripe and mash them into water and thus clear them from the pulpy matter contained in them; then dry the seeds; the next spring sow them in beds in a similar manner as you would garden seeds; when they shall have grown sufficiently large transplant them into hills, one or two sets in a hill, and in ground previously well prepared. These will produce small potatoes the first year, of several sorts or varieties. These should be preserved and planted the next year, each kind by itself, from which potatoes of full size will be produced. The quantities of each can now be tested, and the best selected for future use and propagation.

The time for collecting the seed in order to try this useful and inviting course of experimenting is at hand. Let such farmers as choose, attend to the subject and in due time, peradventure, they may immortalise their names by giving to the public a new variety "a little better than the best."

Let me in conclusion, just observe I have some new varieties of potatoes growing the current season, grown the last season from the seed, which if, when their qualities shall be tested, they prove themselves an improvement in *murphydom*, they will be forthcoming to gladden "every mother's son" blest with an *Irish palate*. In this event, I suppose, they will require to have a *nomen* imparting to them, at once, a "local habitation" and "a title, renowned and honorable."

B. F. W.

West Sidney, August, 1840.

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

BOWDOIN POETS.

For a copy of this beautiful volume we are indebted to the courtesy of the Editor and Publisher. It is edited by Mr. Edward P. Weston, a graduate of the class of 1839 and will be a very pleasant offering, we cannot doubt, to the Alumni and friends of the college, as it is certainly a worthy testimony that a goodly number of the sons of genius have been nourished there. The selections in general exhibit evidence of poetic taste in the Editor and the typographical execution is worthy of all praise. Mr. Griffin is certainly a master of his art as a publisher, and this work fully sustains his high reputation in this department. The volume is prepared with a beautiful Lithographic print of the College buildings from the office of Thayer, successor to Moore, Boston, as drawn by E. Ruggles.

We find in the list of contributors the names of Francis Barbour, Charles H. Browne, Nehemiah Cleveland, William G. Crosby, William Cutter, Daniel Dole, Andrew Dunning, Edmund Flagg, Henry W. Fuller Jr., Benj. A. G. Fuller, Henry J. Gardiner, Clade L. Hemans, Elijah Kellogg Jr., George W. Lamb, Henry W. Longfellow, George F. Magoun, Frederick Mellen, Isaac McLellan Jr., Ephraim Peabody, Charles H. Porter, Nathaniel L. Sawyer, Seba Smith, John B. L. Soule, George F. Talbot, Benj. B. Thatcher, Charles W. Upham, Charles H. Upton, Richard H. Vose, William B. Walter, Edward P. Weston, Robert Wyman.

The editor gives us to understand that many others who deserve to be ranked as Bowdoin Poets, have been welcomed to the pages of this volume. We copy his remarks.

"Should individuals look in vain for names they expected to find in the volume, we have only to assure them of our intention to do impartial justice.—We have spared no pains to ascertain the address of all who are entitled to a representation upon its pages, but fear that some have been overlooked. From a large number also to whom our circular was sent, no answer has been received; leaving us to suppose that the communication upon the one side or the other, miscarried."

The Editor also regrets that, in the case of several individuals, "their modesty" has led them to decline occupying the pages offered them." Of those whom he would with pleasure have added to the list are specified the names of Charles L. Daveis and Nathaniel Hawthorne, Esquires;—The Hon. Messrs. Bellamy Storer, Robert P. Dunlap, George Evans and S. S. Prentiss; and the Rev. Messrs. Thomas T. Stone, Calvin E. Stowe, Geo. B. Cheever and Horatio Southgate. Five of the contributors to the volume are numbered with the dead, and as we glance at the brief notices of these the melancholy enquiry arises, Why so early in the grave? B. B. Thatcher died at 31. Charles W. Upham at 21, and Francis Barbour at 28. W. B. Walter and Frederick Mellen also died at an early age. In looking over the list with a friend, a graduate of the college and an acquaintance of several of them, his first remark was "these men sacrificed their bodies by neglecting physical education." The remark is fearfully true of many young men whose genius might otherwise have blessed mankind. We will not stop to moralize at the point but select somewhat at random one or two pieces for the poet's corner of the Farmer. Our readers may perhaps be favored with others in due time but their better way will be to procure the volume forthwith for themselves or those they love.

We give our young friends to-day the list of Chemical Salts, referred to in our last number.

ATES, OR CHEMICAL SALTS,

Are combinations of acids with alkalies, earths and metals. They are numerous, and much used in domestic economy and the other useful arts. More than two thousand different salts are known, and the number may be greatly increased. A knowledge of them is not only useful in the business of housekeepers, mechanics and farmers, but might have saved the lives of many thousand persons especially children, by directing mothers to apply proper antidotes to poisonous substances frequently taken by mistake. Twenty-five of the most useful ates or salts are here selected and arranged in a box with their names (common and chemical,) ingredients, properties and uses; all of which may be learnt in a few minutes, and with much pleasure, by any child. They, of course, furnish a lesson in language no less than things. The question is proposed whether, by lessons on this and similar collections, children may not learn more on the "art of speaking and writing correctly" in a few hours, than they commonly earn by parsing, and other exercise in grammar, in as many years?

In this collection are ten acids, three alkalies, three earths, and four metals. The acids are sulphuric,

(oil of vitriol,) carbonic, (fixed air,) muriatic, (spirit of salt,) acetic, (vinegar,) chromic, prussic, nitric, (aqua fortis,) boracic, chloric, and tartaric. The alkalies are potash, soda, and ammonia. The earths are lime, magnesia, and alumina. The metals are iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The compounds, which take their names from the acids, are sulphates, carbonates, muriates, acetates, chromates, prussiates, nitrates, borates, chlorates, and tartrates.

No. 1. Sulphate of lime, (gypsum or plaster paris,) is sulphuric acid and lime, with a portion of water. In France, Nova Scotia, Western New York, and various other places, it is an abundant rock, and is much used by farmers for manuring land, by architects for ornamental plastering, and by phrenologists and others for casting heads, busts, and figures of almost every description.

2. Sulphate of iron, (copperas,) composed of sulphuric acid and iron, is made from the sulphuret of iron, or sulphur and iron, found extensively in ores and rocks. This salt is much used in dyeing, painting, and other useful arts.

3.—Copper, (blue vitriol,) used by dyeing, painting, and other purposes.

4.—Zinc, (white vitriol,) used by physicians as an emetic.

5.—Soda, (glauber salts,) used in medicine as a cathartic.

6.—Magnesia, (epsom salts,) more used than the last, for the same purpose.

7.—Alumina, (alum,) if dissolved in hot water, forms while cooling, eight sided crystals, (octahedrons,) each side an equilateral triangle. By placing in the solution, while cooling, figures, made of wire, thread, &c., flower baskets, urns, and other ornaments for mantel-pieces, &c., of a crystalline and beautiful appearance, may be formed.

8.—Potash, in the form of crystals, and used as a medicine.

9. Carbonate of lime, (common limestone, chalk, marble, &c.,) is composed of carbonic acid and lime, and extensively deposited in almost every quarter of the globe, and frequently in beautiful crystals in numerous forms. Its uses are numerous and well known.

10.—Soda, (sal soda,) used for making hard soap, soda powders, raising bread and cake, and other purposes.

11.—Potash, (salaratus, pearlash, &c.,) much used in domestic economy.

12.—Magnesia, used as a medicine, especially for correcting acid stomachs.

13.—Ammonia, (volatile salts of ammonia,) used in cases of fainting, &c., and kept in smelling bottles.

14. Muriate of soda (common salt) is more correctly called, perhaps, the chloride of sodium. It is supposed to form about one twenty-eighth part, in weight, of the ocean: is deposited in a solid state in extensive mines; and is obtained from springs, found by excavations of several hundred feet. From these three sources, common salt, so much used in domestic economy and the other useful arts, is obtained.

15.—Ammonia (sal ammoniac) is used by mechanics for soldering metals, and by physicians for various complaints.

16. Acetate of copper (verdigris) is made by combining copper with vinegar, and much used as a green paint.

17.—Lead (sugar of lead) is much used by physicians. If dissolved in water, with a piece of zinc suspended in it, leaves of lead are deposited, much in the form of a tree. It is a beautiful and instructive experiment, and easily performed.

18. Chromate of lead (chrome yellow) is a beautiful and durable paint. It is made from the chromate of iron, which is an ore extensively found in Maryland and Pennsylvania, from which this valuable paint has been made in such abundance and with so much ease as to be reduced from fifteen or twenty dollars to thirty or forty cents a pound.

19.—Potash is also a paint.

20. Prussiate of potash is a delicate test of iron, and a useful paint.

21.—Iron (Prussian blue) is a useful and beautiful paint.

22. Nitrate of potash (saltpetre) is much used in domestic economy, medicine, and various arts, but principally in making gunpowder.

23. Borate of soda (borax) is much used as a flux, or an aid in melting or softening metals, for welding, soldering, &c.; also for some medicinal purposes.

24. Chlorate of potash is used for percussion caps, loco-foco matches, &c.

25. Tartrate of potash and soda (rochelle salts) is used with carbonate of soda for soda powders.

By the analysis and classification above, it may be seen, that potash is combined, in these twenty-five specimens, with seven acids, soda with six, ammonia

two, lime two, magnesia two, alumina one, iron two, copper two, lead two, and zinc one.

Boxes for containing these and various other specimens for "FAMILY CABINETS," embracing salts, oxides, ores, gems, marbles, rocks, shells, and other productions, both of nature and art, may be easily and neatly made by young ladies and gentlemen, and even by misses and lads, as an agreeable amusement and for their improvement, both in science and art.

By pasting the following labels on small boxes arranged in the order of the names here given, this collection of aces, or chemical salts, may furnish, at a trifling expense, a large and valuable fund of instruction and entertainment to any person who may attempt to procure them.

No. 1.	2.	3.
Sulphate of Lime.	Sulph. Iron.	Sulph. Copper.
4.	5.	6.
Sulph. Zinc.	Sulph. Soda.	Sulph. Magnesia.
7.	8.	9.
Sulph. Alumina.	Sulph. Potash.	Carb. Lime.
10.	11.	12.
Carb. Soda.	Carb. Potash.	Carb. Magnesia.
13.	14.	15.
Carb. Ammonia.	Mur. Soda.	Mur. Ammonia.
16.	17.	18.
Acetate Copper.	Acetate Lead.	Chrom. Lead.
19.	20.	21.
Chrom. Potash.	Pruss. Potash.	Pruss. Iron.
22.	23.	24.
Nitrate Potash.	Borate Soda.	Chlorate Potash.
	25.	
Tartrate of Potash and Soda.		

COMMENCEMENT AT BRUNSWICK.

Many of our readers doubtless will be glad to share in the scenes of commencement, and will perhaps except a brief notice of it from our hands. We will then begin with the exercises of Tuesday. It was a clear sunny day, and before noon strangers were coming in from all quarters; and old friends met to exchange salutations and enjoy the scenes of the occasion. The first public exercises were in connection with the anniversary of the

ATHENÆAN SOCIETY. At two o'clock in the afternoon the procession was formed at the Chapel, each member wearing the medal or badge of the Society, attached by a colored ribbon. The marshal was Israel Kimball, a graduate of the last year's class, who discharged his office with much dignity and propriety. The Boston Band led the procession to the large meeting house near the College, where a respectable congregation was in waiting. The oration was delivered by JOHN P. HALE, Esq., of Dover, N. H., which was listened to with apparent interest. His subject was *The connection of literature and science with national destiny*. Illustrations of his subject were drawn from the history of our own and of other countries, and the truth was clearly shown that national greatness, glory and happiness are more indebted to literature and science than to the triumphs of arms or any similar causes to which they have been attributed. This was followed by the anniversary of

THE PEUCINIAN SOCIETY. This is an older society than the other, and has a larger number of acting members. The oration before this society was by the Rev. JOHN S. C. ABBOT of Roxbury, on *Subjection to Law*. The performance was eminently practical, and fitted to do immediate good. The tendencies to insubordination in this country were briefly alluded to, and the necessity of law to the existence of freedom clearly shown. The necessity of right views and correct habits among cultivated men was also urged, and in order to this the necessity of strict subjection to law in all literary institutions. The duty of this subjection to law was urged by the anxieties of fond parents, and youthful obligations to them—The influence of this subjection upon success in study and success in life—its necessity to the stability of our institutions.

A high tribute to the college was rendered for the subjection to law generally manifested, and the influence it had consequently exerted and a warm appeal to the young men to sustain the high reputation of the institution closed the address, which seems to have given universal satisfaction.

In the evening we were again assembled to witness the anniversary of the

ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE. These in considerable numbers were seated on the stage as the other societies had been in the afternoon. The oration was delivered by Dr. LORD, President of Dartmouth College. His subject was *the moderating and conservative influence of Christianity*. His performance was full of the results of hard thinking and the vigorous exercise of sound sense. It was doubtless fully equal to the expectations of the numerous friends of the President.

COMMENCEMENT DAY. This is the day of the graduates—the day of the crowd—and of the dinner. The morning was overcast and appearances of rain may have diminished the crowd, but it was sufficiently dense notwithstanding. The procession was formed at the chapel a little past ten, consisting of the stu-

dents and officers of College, Boards of Trustees and Overseers, (the Governor and suite being absent,) the members of Congress, officers and graduates of other literary institutions, the clergy and literary men generally, &c. &c. The procession extended a large part of the distance from the chapel to the meeting house, where a large number of men and boys on either hand, were held back by the officers who had charge of the door. These were generally kept back till the music of the band ceased, when a rush was made to the door leaving a considerable extent of the procession still outside. The disorder thus occasioned was soon allayed, and the procession was soon fairly within and seated, and the aisles to a considerable extent, and doors soon filled with the remainder of the crowd. The exercises then proceeded in the following order.

1. Oratio Salutatoria. Benjamin Pearson Chute, Byfield, Ms.—2. Discussion. Silas Morton, Otisfield.—3. Disquisition. Civilization. William Stinson Blanchard, Wilton. 4. Literary Disquisition. Newell Anderson Prince, Cumberland. 5. Discours. La Vie et le Caractere de Benjamin Franklin. Leonard Fitz Edward Jarvis, Surry. 6. Oration. Practical Infidelity in relation to great acknowledged Truths. Ezra Abbot, Jr. Jackson. 7. Discussion. Antagonism of Science and Poetry. Joseph Carpenter Richardson, Baldwin. 8. Poema. Bellum Floridanum. John Babson Lane Soule, Freeport. 9. Disquisition. Transcendentalism. Thomas M'Culloch Hayes, Saco. 10. Oration. Edmund Chadwick, Middleton, N. H. 11. Discussion. The Arrogance of Science. Thomas Newcomb Stone, Wellfleet, Ms.—12. Oration. Scottish Minstrelsy. Frederic Perley, South Bridgton.—13. Literary Disquisition. Cornelius Stone, Jay.—14. Oration. Preston Pond, Wrentham, Ms.—15. Poem. The Student. James Partelow Weston, Bremen. 16. Oration. The Eloquence of Peace. Edward Robie, Gorham. 17. Literary Disquisition. Devotion to Principle. Eli Wight, Bethel. 18. Oration. The Standard of Common Sense. John Knowles True, Montville.

Exercises of Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts.—1. Oration. The Importance of Original Thought. John Jay Butler, A. B., Andover, Ms. 2. Oratio Valedictoria. Bryce M'Lellan Patten, A. B., Louisville, Ky.

After the close of the speaking, the President left the high chair in the pulpit and seated himself in front near the President of the Board of Overseers, and the first division of those who were to take their diplomas of the first degree ascended the stage and were presented by a short address in Latin from President Woods to the President of the Board, who signified his pleasure that the degrees should be conferred. After a short address to the students in Latin by the President, the diplomas were delivered in due form by Professor Goodwin. The other young men of the class who took their degree then ascended in successive companies of four or five to receive their diplomas. The next movement after the exercises closed was to the dinner table in the hall of the Commons where a large company sat down together to enjoy a social festival, which was closed by singing a hymn and the expression of thanks. In the afternoon a concert by the Boston Band was given in the meeting house which we did not attend.

PHI BETA KAPPA. The members of this society and a large company of spectators were addressed on Thursday at eleven o'clock, by THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Esq., of Boston. His subject was *The Present, the Past, and the Future*, or the relations of the present to the past and the future. It was a splendid oration of two hours, and was listened to with great interest by a large and intelligent audience. Our limits forbid any analysis of the Oration. The College buildings were open from eight till eleven o'clock on Thursday, and a crowd of men, women and children, young men and maidens, was floating before the pictures, the collections of shells and minerals, the shelves of the libraries, both of the College and the College Societies, and whatever of interest might be found to gratify curiosity. The performances of the young men were some of them very good, but the opinion was frequently expressed by those who have been present more frequently than ourselves that they were not equal to what they have been at some previous anniversaries.

* Excused.

SUMMARY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.—The list of Premiums offered by the Trustees of the Penobscot Ag. Society will be published when received, agreeable to request. The list of premiums of the East Somerset Society in our next.

Several communications have been received, which will be inserted hereafter.

A number of legal questions are now in our possession which have not been answered. They will be attended to soon. The gentleman who conducts that department has been engaged in other matters, and has

not been able to devote that time to the consideration of these questions which they require.

□ An advertisement from Mr. H. A. Pitts in reply to Mr. Whitman's last, has been handed in. It will appear in our next.

□ We are requested to give notice that a meeting will be holden in the Masonic Hall in Winthrop, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a "Debating Society." All persons interested are invited to attend.

Five young Ladies Drowned.—We have a melancholy duty to perform to-day in recording the sad and distressing loss of lives in our harbor yesterday afternoon, *Five young ladies between the ages of eleven and eighteen*, suddenly, unexpectedly, in a moment as it were, were launched into eternity. The particulars of this melancholy event are briefly told, though shockingly painful to relate.

The Banner, always considered one of the safest and best boats belonging to the city, left the wharf early in the afternoon to visit the three ships composing the squadron which left us yesterday. The frigate, we believe, had been visited, and a sail was proposed in the harbor. At three o'clock the Banner had visited Hog Island, and those on board had landed. At half past three the boat was making for the city, and when about a hundred rods from the Island a white squall, as it is called, struck the top of the sail boat, which was not perceived or felt by those on board, except in the capsizing of the boat. The Banner went down stern foremost, leaving the bows above water. There were nine persons on board,—five young ladies in the Cuddy, another young lady in the stern,—who was saved, two men and a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age. The young ladies in the Cuddy were drowned and seemingly death was but the work of an instant. The persons saved placed themselves on board the tender to the Banner. The first assistance came from those on board the Water Lily, belonging to Mr. Samuel Davis.—*Portland Advertiser of Wednesday.*

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK OF THE FLORENCE OF NEW YORK.—Fifty Lives Lost!—The following disaster is one of those awful occurrences with which the southeastern coast of Newfoundland is often the scene. The brig Florence, of and for New-York, Samuel Rose, master, sailed from Rotterdam June 30, with a crew of eight persons and seventy-nine passengers. Cargo, ballast and a few casks of wine. They were favored with pleasant weather until nearly up with the eastern part of the banks of Newfoundland, when they were assailed with a succession of gales, attended with fog and rain, up to the time of the shipwreck.

On Sunday morning, August 9, the man on the look-out cried "hard down the helm, breakers ahead." The helm was immediately put a-lee, but before the sails were taken aback, the brig struck the rocks on her starboard side. A moment before, she was going at the rate of seven or eight miles the hour. She instantly filled and fell over on her side, when a scene of confusion and terror presented itself, the horror of which can never be imagined than described. Here were the wife and husband bidding each other a last farewell—the frantic mother clasping her infant to her bosom, as if even death itself should not separate them—while some few, who had no relations on board, were endeavoring to secure what money they had, by fastening it to their bodies, but which, alas, proved the means of their destruction. For that which they vainly thought would secure to them a comfortable home in the fertile lands of the far west, changed their destiny to an eternal home in death. On attempting to swim to the land, the weight of the money sunk them to the bottom.

Capt. Rose, commanded all on board to remain by the wreck, until some means were devised for escaping with safety. Mr Wm. Robbs took the end of a line and sprang from the vessel to a ledge which lay between her and the shore. An overwhelming wave, however, overtook the devoted sailor, and dashed him against the rocks, a mangled corpse. Capt. Rose next attempted this,—he was more fortunate, and reached the land in safety. The crew were all saved, except the second mate. But only 30 of the 79 passengers were saved. Thus 37 persons were thrown ashore on a barren and to them unknown part of the coast,—many of them but half clad, and most of them without shoes. Not a solitary biscuit was saved. In this pitiable condition they commenced their journey of four days, through thick woods and swamps, and over black and rugged hills in hopes of finding some human habitation. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 13th, the weather cleared a little, and they were enabled to see the harbor and village of Renouise. When they entered the village, its hospitable inhabitants welcomed them with every thing which their need demanded. Mr Goodrich, of whose benevolence the crew and passengers speak in the warmest terms of gratitude, gave money and clothes to them, and furnished a vessel to convey them to St. Johns, the residence of U. S. Consular agent, where they arrived on the morning of

Saturday the 15th. Some seventy or eighty pounds were here collected for them in a short time, and resolutions were passed to raise a sufficient sum whereby the emigrants might be enabled to reach the place of their destination.

Something New.—Among the candidates offered for admission to the Freshman Class, at Cambridge, was a pupil of the Perkins' Institution for the education of the Blind, a youth of sixteen, blind from his birth. He passed a perfectly satisfactory examination in all the branches, and was duly admitted.—*Boston Trans.*

In a single century, four thousand millions of human beings appear on the face of the earth—act their busy parts—and sink into its peaceful bosom.

It appears that about nine hundred persons die every week in London, and that the increase of population in the metropolis is about 29,580 per annum.

Generous.—A bequest of eleven thousand dollars has recently been made to the *Connecticut Theological Institution* at East Windsor.

The Chinese are vainly endeavoring to burn the British fleets by filling vessels with combustibles, setting them on fire, and letting them drive before the wind in the direction of the shipping.

The late census of New Orleans gives a population 100,000. This shows how rapidly that city is growing. A census taken in the winter would undoubtedly show a much larger population.

The grasshoppers and caterpillars have also done considerable damage to many crops in some parts of Lincoln County. In Oxford, the grasshoppers, we are informed, have been very numerous and destructive.

A gentleman travelling in Pennsylvania found an Indian lady 142 years old, who was attended by a maiden daughter, whose age was 107 years.

In the 14th ward in New York, there have been found 991 white persons over 20 years of age, who can neither read nor write.

The German population of Cincinnati is estimated at 12,000; more than one fourth of the population.

Terrible Thunder Storm. Our place was visited on Tuesday last with a remarkable heavy shower, accompanied with terrible heavy thunder and lightning. The store of Mr Fassett was struck by lightning during the storm and out of ten or fifteen that were in the store, only two escaped uninjured. Four were badly burned, and one, Mr Robert Roaks, killed. He had left home but a short time before, and immediately after being killed, was conveyed home in a wagon, while the rain was yet pouring down in torrents, and his family saw him, who had taken leave but a little before in all the strength and vigor of manhood, pale and lifeless.—*Banner.*

Union, Mo. Aug. 29,

Marseilles, June 20, 1840. Died here, on the 17th inst., Capt. Thomas Oxnard, for many years a resident of Marseilles. During the late war, he was captain of the privateer, True Blooded Yankee, and afterward in the merchant service. Those acquainted with him will not be astonished at his last request, which was, to be wrapped in the American flag and so interred. His funeral was largely attended, and all the Americans in port half masted, their flags on the occasion.—*Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce.*

Married,

In Portland, Mr David I. Delaine, of Calais, to Miss Jane C. Huston, of P.

In Thomaston, Capt. Wm. Gray, to Miss Relief Drake. Mr Richard Robinson, Jr., to Miss Mary Wentworth.

In Ellsworth, Mr Levi Webber to Miss Sarah Langdon. Mr Parlin F. Hildreth to Miss Mercy Bonsey.

DIED,

In this town, Charles S., son of Mr Sumner Downington, aged about 1 year.

In Cornville, on Sunday the 23d ult., Mr. Thomas Flanders Jr., aged 24 yrs. Drowned.—In Fairfield, on the 7th ult., Alexander, son of Silas Mason, aged 2 years 6 months.

In Gorham, 30th ult. of consumption, George Fred-eric Frost, aged 17.

In Hallowell, Mr. Wm. Rollins, aged 61.

In Alna, Miss Sarah Hunt, aged 76.

In Readfield, Mr. Robert Blair, in the 99th year of his age.

In St. Albans, Bethiah Bean, wife of Nathan Bean, and eldest daughter of Dea. Samuel Smith, aged 22.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Aug. 31, 1840. (From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.)

At market 520 Beef Cattle, 640 Stores, 7500 Sheep, and 1630 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—The prices obtained last week for a like quality were not maintained. We quote first quality \$5 50 a 5 75; second quality 5 a 5 25; third quality 3 75 a 4 75.

Stores.—Two year old at \$14 a 13; three year old \$22 a 28.

Sheep.—Dull. Lots sold for less than they cost in the country. One lot at 75 cts., one at 92, \$1 12, 1 20, 1 33, 1 62, 1 75, and 1 88.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 3 1-2 for sows, and 4 1-2 for Barrows. Also, lots at 4, more than half Barrows. At retail from 4 to 5 1-2.

THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the office of the Maine Farmer.

1840.

Sept.	Thermom.	Barometer.	Weather.	Wind.
4.	55 64 62	29.65 29.70 29.75	F. F. F. W.	NW.
5.	56 63 64	29.75 29.75 29.70	F. C. R. NW.	E.
6.	59 62	29.60 29.60 29.	C. R. R. N.	
7.	58 66 68	29.70 29.75 29.75	F. F. F.	WNW. SWW
8.	59 67 68	29.70 29.70 29.65	F. C. Cs.	SSW. SSE.
9.	65 70 71	29.65 29.55 29.50	C. F. F. S.	SSE.
10.	62 72 62	29.40 29.40 29.40	C. F. C.	SSE.

F. for Fair weather; C. cloudy; S. snow; R. rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz. at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset.

s. Shower between observations.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

Whitman's Separator and Grain Cleanser.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has received Letters Patent for his newly invented Separator, and is prepared to accommodate purchasers at short notice.—The machine thrashes and cleanses the grain in a thorough manner at one operation. Call at his shop in Winthrop Village where may also be found first rate Horse Powers of his construction. LUTHER WHITMAN. Winthrop, Sept. 10, 1840.

Stock for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Stock of the following kinds, viz:

1 Bull (called Bolivar) 2 years old. He is 3-4 Durham Short Horn, 1-8 Bakewell and 1-8 Hereford. He measures 6 feet 10 inches, and is estimated to weigh 1700 lbs. He took the first premium at the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society's Show and Fair in 1838 on the best calf, and in 1839 as the best one year old Bull. His calves are good, and he is considered by good judges to be the best bull of his age in the State.

1 Cow 7 years old, 1-2 Durham Short Horn, 1-4 Bakewell, and 1-4 Hereford. The stock from this cow is first rate. She is with calf by Bolivar.

1 Bull Calf from the above cow sired by Bolivar.

1 two year old Steer that is very large of his age, or I would purchase one that would mate him.

3 Breeding Sows, two are pure Bedford, and the other Bedford and Mackay. These sows would be kept if desired and put to my Berkshire boar.

3 litters of pigs, one litter is seven weeks old, the others three days old. They are from the above sows, sired by my full blooded Berkshire boar. From what I have seen of pigs from this cross, I believe they are superior to any I have had. They seem to possess the quiet disposition so necessary for a good hog; they will attain a larger size in the same time on common keep. My price for them is \$4 a pair at one month old, and 25 cents per week for keeping after that time. Any person who buys a pig of me, and it does not answer my recommendation or his expectation, the money shall be returned.

Also 2 Bucks, 5-8 South Down 3-8 Dishley and Merino. Also 3 full blood Dishleys, also a few Ewes of the same cross. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above stock, will find it to their advantage to call and see before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HAINS. Hallowell, 9th mo. 4th, 1840. 3 weeks.

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in GARDINER, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an IRON FOUNDRY connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay. Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840.

121y

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the pasture of Lora B. Stevens in Greene, on or near the 30th day of August last, two horses; one of a light red color, natural trotter, with a long tail and mane; about seven years of age; the other is a white horse, short thick and well proportioned, with a small bunch near his sheath caused by unskillfulness in castrating, as is supposed, which would not be detected without close inspection; with one of his knees swollen; some where from 12 to 15 years of age. Whoever will give information where said horses or either of them may be found or return them to the subscriber, or detect or give any information of the thief whom it is feared has stolen them, shall be suitably rewarded by me. LORA B. STEVENS. Greene, Sept 2d, 1840. 3w*35

Notice

IS hereby given that my minor sons, HIRAM and WILLIAM HENRY THURSTON, have left home for the purpose of working out. All persons therefore are forbid harboring or trusting them on my account, as I shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date. Any person or persons employing either of the said minors are forbid paying them more than one half of their wages without my consent. THOMAS THURSTON. Winthrop, Aug. 25, 1840. 3w34

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1840,

LYDIA WING, Widow of Isaac D. Wing, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having applied for an allowance out of the personal Estate of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. S. TURNER, Register. 34

Stray Horse.

Strayed or stolen from the pasture of Samuel Tarbox of Danville, (Me.) on the night of the 6th instant, a dark Bay Horse, about ten years old, one or both hind feet white, a white stripe in his face, scars on the back part of his thigh, white spots on the back, and on the back part of his forelegs near the belly. Whoever will give information to the subscriber in Hartland through the Maine Farmer or otherwise, where said Horse may be found, shall be suitably rewarded and all necessary charges paid. JOHN STINCHFIELD. Hartland, July 11, 1840. t28

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand in Augusta, at the foot of Jail Hill, two doors west of G. C. Child's store where he keeps a large assortment of stone, consisting of the best New-York white marble and Quincy slate stone, Harvard slate of the first quality from Massachusetts, &c. &c. He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Soap Stone, Paint Mills, Paint Stones, &c. that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1500 or 2000 feet of Stone, almost if not quite equal to the Italian White marble, also his Prices and workmanship, if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other shop in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call, for their trouble. His Shop is in sight of Market Square.

To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. All orders promptly attended to, and all kinds of sculpture and ornamenting in stone done at short notice. GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B. He also continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at Waterville and Winthrop, and intends to put his prices as low as in Augusta. At Waterville inquire of Mr Sanger, and at Winthrop inquire of Mr Carr. He will be in both places occasionally. G. P. Augusta, Dec. 12, 1839. eop3mlmly.

A GENTLE CALL.

We are aware that the times are uncommonly hard, business dull, and very little money circulating, and that it is bad enough to suffer the pinch of the times, without being dunned. But there are many of our subscribers owing us who always have a little money on hand, and can spare it as well now as at any other time. We have a pretty heavy bill becoming due soon for paper, &c. and every little will help us.

Those therefore who can send us in a little will materially assist us. All we ask is enough to enable us to get along comfortably till business is more brisk and cash more plenty.

NOYES & ROBBINS.

LETTER & WRITING PAPER of different sizes and qualities, for sale at this office.

POETRY.

From the Transcript.

EARLY FRIENDSHIPS.

Oh! there are thoughts of early days
Come crowding up to view—
And thoughts of early, happy friends,
Who prized and loved us too.

'Tis sweet, 'tis sacred, thus to cast
A glance upon the past,
And view our friends, as once they were,
And as we saw them last.

Oh! there are bright and happy hours,
For hearts in friendship twined—
And long their pleasing dream shall last,
In memory enshrined.

'Tis blissful in the lonely hour,
To muse on friends of youth—
Although from mem'ry's treasured thoughts
Oft comes the mournful truth;

That many a friend, whom once we loved,
Hath gone to distant lands;
But time, or distance, hath not power
To sunder friendship's bands.

And many a one the silent grave
Hath in its dark embrace—
And oft we pause, to bring to mind
Some well remembered face.

The joys of earth, oh! what are they?
A fleeting, transient show,
Unless they're brightened with the smile
Of friendship's fairest glow.

Oh! let us ever strive to seek
That friendship from above—
Where holy peace our souls shall greet,
And pure unbounded love.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In the year 1831, the disturbance broke out, commonly known as the "Black-Hawk War." In the long list of wrongs and oppressions, endured by the Indians at the hands of the whites, we know of none less defensible in its origin, or less creditable in its progress, than this. A more wanton disregard of Indian rights, we do believe, was never manifested, than in the steps which gave rise to it; more detestable poltroonery, or more cruel injustice, has seldom been, than marked its advance and termination; and the same reckless expenditure of public money and waste of property, which seem inevitable to characterize similar transactions every where else, signalized this. A few words will suffice to explain the grounds, and to give the history, of this transaction, and to show, whether the censure we have bestowed be merited.

By the treaty of 1804, made at St. Louis, the Sac and Fox Indians sold to the United States a large tract of country on both sides of the Mississippi river, including the country which was the scene of this war; but, inasmuch as the nation was but a handful even then, a stipulation in the same treaty allowed them the privilege of "living and hunting on these lands." Under the sanction of this stipulation, Black Hawk and his party, commonly known as "the British band," had continued to occupy their village, at the mouth of Rock River, and to cultivate their fields, which were unusually large and productive. While thus living, under the solemn sanction of this treaty, without any warning given, or any complaint made of intrusion or trouble,—for they were notoriously peaceable, and the white settlements had not yet advanced within fifty miles,—orders were suddenly given for selling a few detached sections of land on Rock River, the most valuable of which were covered by their lodges and cornfield. Immediately after their sale, thus made, without the knowledge of Black Hawk, the whites commenced taking possession, and the Indians found themselves intruded upon, their fields and lodges sometimes occupied, and occasionally destroyed. But, even under these circumstances, they committed no act of hostility; they even made no effort to resist aggression, but remained, with a dogged resolution not to quit their houses and the graves of their fathers, till they were forcibly expelled. But this was, it seems enough to excite the apprehensions of the State authorities. The governor wrote forthwith to the Indian agent at St. Louis, and to the major-general at Jefferson Barracks, informing them in mock heroics, that the State was invaded by blood-thirsty savages, that he had ordered out seven hundred of the military of the State (a force by the way, fully double the number of fighting men in Black Hawk's band,) and that he was determined to put them, dead or alive, on the west side of the Mississippi. Receiving information

that companies of regular troops were on their way to the scene of disturbance, he put himself at the head of the militia thus ordered out, determined to co-operate with the United States troops in expelling this murderous band, who were, all the while, peaceably occupied in their village, raising the usual crops. For it must be borne in mind, that, throughout the whole of this campaign, the Indians were guilty of no act of aggression, if we except from this general policy of non-resistance, a single deed of Black Hawk, who, with a few of his men, at the imminent risk of producing collision and bloodshed, went to a cabin, and rolled out and destroyed a barrel of whisky which a white man was selling.

Not the least singular feature in this business, and it is one not to be passed over in its history, is, that Black Hawk had offered, and his offer was duly reported to the agent in St. Louis, for six thousand dollars, to relinquish, for himself and his tribe, all claim to a right of residence on the east side of the Mississippi. Thus, for the paltry sum of six thousand dollars, less by far than the value of their possessions at the village, the United States had an opportunity of purchasing of the Sacs their relinquishment, not only of the village in dispute, but of their reserved right, under the treaty of 1804, of living and hunting anywhere in the whole country ceded by that treaty. His offer was rejected. The militia and regulars united, a short distance below Rock Island, and advanced, the regulars by water, the militia by land, upon the village. The Indians made no show of resistance. They had retired across the Mississippi; their town was occupied by the troops: their cabins were burned, and their cornfields destroyed. We have heard more than one eyewitness describe the neatness of their houses, the flourishing appearance of their fields, the richness and beauty of their blue grass pastures, and the wanton destruction wrought upon them in a few hours. General Gaines, shortly afterwards, concluded with them one of those transaction, which are pleasantly enough, in our histories and by our government, nicknamed *treaties*, wherein they consented, not being able to help themselves, to abandon this much-loved spot, and confine themselves to the west bank of the Mississippi. Thus, the campaign of this season, though it commenced in injustice, and terminated in oppression, closed without bloodshed. Blood, however, was destined to flow before the struggle was finally closed.

For the proceedings of Black Hawk the next season, in 1832, we have never been able satisfactorily to account. He was dissatisfied with the compulsory treaty which forced him to remain and starve (his crops of corn and beans having been destroyed) on the west of the Mississippi. But with a mere handful of men (for the feeble efforts he made to procure the aid of other tribes entirely failed,) in a country so open, presenting no impenetrable thickets nor any impassable swamps to shelter him from the pursuit of the overwhelming force which he must have known would swarm around him, to have attempted a hostile invasion would seem to indicate the last writhings of imbecile despair. In fact, though he recrossed the Mississippi, and ascended Rock River, contrary to his agreement in the hard bargain forced upon him the past season, yet, as his band was accompanied by their women and children, and as they committed, until attacked, no overt act of hostility, we may conclude, that the statement, made by himself and his fellowchiefs, is true; that they hoped, by their pertinacious adherence to the territory, which they considered had been most unjustly wrong from them, to manifest the sense of the wrong, and perhaps prevail upon our government to give them some compensation for their property, which had been destroyed. Or, at any rate, they thought they would be allowed to join a band of Winnebagoes on the head waters of the Illinois, and raise with them a crop of corn.

Certain it is, that, even at this late day, it would have been extremely easy to quiet the disturbance, by the payment of their just demands, and by the exercise of a little forbearance. And let it not be said, that, having violated their agreements and invaded our territory, it was beneath the dignity of the nation to treat with them until after unconditional submission. Considering their wrongs and their utter insignificance in point of strength, it is nothing less than farcical, to talk of maintaining the dignity of the government. It might answer the purpose of patriots aspiring to popularity, of demagogues seeking office, or of adventurers craving excitement, to talk loudly of the invasion of our territory, and the necessity of punishing the intruders. But the nation would have been saved an additional stain upon its character, a wanton waste of blood, and expenditure of money, if the dictates of magnanimity, of humanity, and of justice, had been listened to, and this poor, deluded band of half-starved savages had been counselled with, their demands listened to, and a trifle, in money and food,

given them, to procure their removal across the Mississippi. We have no intention of going into the details of this campaign. Our limits will not allow it, and the transactions are too recent, some of them too despicable, to be spoken of with the coolness and impartiality of history. We can only state, that, after chasing the fugitive band over the northern parts of the State, utterly refusing, at all times, to receive their flags of truce (of which several were sent to beg a conference, & which were, constantly, either fired upon, or otherwise maltreated), the united forces, regulars and militia, at the battle of the *Bad Axe*, drove them literally into the Mississippi, shooting, destroying and scalping, without mercy or remorse.

Of the spirit, which animated some of the leaders in these affairs, we may judge from the fact, that the commander-in-chief of the militia in this campaign had, during the previous season, while commanding a company of pioneers, given his men orders to kill, without ceremony, any Indian who might approach them, no matter what might be his tribe, or what his errand, with or without a white flag.

Black Hawk was taken. The campaign was ended. Fairly-worded and grandiloquent reports were forwarded to the proper departments. The high officers met in treaty with the captive Indians, and six millions of acres of fertile land, on the west of the Mississippi, were added to the domain of the United States. In due time the Secretary of war transmitted his own and the President's approval of these transactions, and there the matter rests.

The tragedy was followed by a farce. Black Hawk and some of his fellow-chiefs, after having been ignominiously and cruelly loined with chains, were all at once set at liberty, and paraded in a progress, which soon became triumphant, through the Eastern States. They were the lions of the day; all, even the ladies, vying for the honor of a notice from him and his handsome son. We cannot dismiss the subject, without expressing our inability to understand the policy which dictated the show, or our astonishment at the taste, which made it the vogue.

Black Hawk sleeps in death, but not with his fathers. A city is growing up over their graves, where soon no vestige will remain of what was once the favored residence and the burial-ground of this luckless tribe. We are tempted to repeat the exclamation of the most patient of men, "O that mine enemy had written a book!" Could this untutored son of the forest have committed his thoughts and his experience to paper, he might have left behind him a valuable legacy, in which our people could read a lesson, unpalatable but wholesome, of broken faith, of cowardice, of usurpation, and of wanton aggression, which might moderate, occasionally, our self-gratulation and complacency.—*North American Review.*

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